ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.-FEBRUARY 3, 1858.



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 3, 1858.

The immense expenditures incurred for the Public Printing, continue to elicit conment in the House of Representatives. It is quite evident, that in the "book publishing" line, at least, there has been great extravagance. The effort is to stop, for the future, such enormous demands upon the treasury, for very questionable objects .--Some of the most economical members go for paying for what has been already commenced or ordered, to keep off claimants who would they procured an appropriation. In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. ing for the 33d Congress was \$2,800,000, and for the 34th Congress \$1,600,000. The the Japan expedition, and the expedition to tleman, true to his state and to the Union. Chili, ordered by the 331 Congress, exceeded the whole printing bill of the 34th Congress. The report of the special committee on printing would show where the fault laid The great error was in passing resolutions to print works they knew nothing about.

The Platte Argus of the 22d ult., announces the arrival in Westen, on the 21st, of Mr. Davidson, from Utah, who brings intelligence from Camp Scott, of the 14th of December, Utah expedition. He expresses the opinion which is four days later than any previously that the Saints will not show fight, but will received:-On 14th December, left Col. John- emigrate next spring to the Sandwich Isston at Camp Scott, four miles from Bridger; land-! Col. Cooke off with the mules forty-two miles from Bridger, on Henry's Fork. All hands engaged making comfortable for the winter. Health of the command good. Twelve the defence of the President's course with ounces of flour, and as much "poor heet" as the men want, are the rations. No news from Cart. Marcy, who had started from Taos. No snow this side of Luramie .-Plenty of good grass, and buffalo very fat.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier, onder date of the 15th inst., Bays:-Conde de Villaneuva, aid-de-camp to General Concha, died here of small-pox on the 16th. He leaves a fortune of \$3,000,000. A schooner boldly entered the harbor of Matanzas, and discharged four or five hundred slaves. Of those landed by Esperanzi, six or seven hundred have been captured by the authorities. The correspondent believes that Santa Anna is concealed in one of the Spanish ships-of-war, and others say that he has not been in Havana.

Ottawa City, C. W., the new seat of gov ernment of Canada, is situated on the right or south bank of the Ottawa river, one hundred and twenty-five miles west of Montreal. and fifty-three miles north of Prescott, opp site Ogdensburgh. A single track railroad connects it with Prescott, and a railroad is building to connect it with Kingston. In 1826, when the Rideau canal was surveyed, the site on which Ottowa City stands was a wilderness. It is now the centre of a vast lumbering district.

Parson Green, of Hempstead, Long Island, was complimented with his annual donation party on Thur day last. He is ninety-nine years of age, and was one of the Revolutionary soldiers who formed the hollowed square inside of which the Declaration of Independence was read on July 4th 1776. After the war he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and for sixty years preached in Setancut, his salary not exceeding three hundred dollars a year.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, on Monday, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution, which was adopted, the purport of which was to appoint a committee of sevent, States, than there are in Germany. inquire into and report on the following sutjects: -- A reduction of the expenditures of all duties on imports, and a resort to internal

The comments of the Richmond Whig uron the bill now before the Legislature relating to the free negroes of the Commonwealth are forcible-and must arrest attertion. A move similar to the present one, was defeated, we believe, in the last Legislature, by the arguments of the delegates of the Killed a few Indians or warriors, but many strongest slave-holding counties in the state -amongst them, the delegate from Southampton. This is not a time for Virginia to lose strength in the national councils, money then bunt them down like savage beasts. Do which there is doubt and dispute. Why for the purposes proposed, or to excite prejudice against her name and fame. If the the population of the state are not stringent ly: many evils connected with vicious and depraved free negroes, but we must take care any that we have yet seen proposed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Warren, of Arkansas, has proposed that hereafter debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union shall be confined strictly appropriates \$-- for the purpose of carryto the bill or resolution directly before the ing its provisions into effect. committee; except that Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights shall be set apart for the discussion of the state of the Union generally, or such other matters as members choose to debate.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill appropriating \$360,000 for the National Armories. The last Congress passed the item, but in the enrolment of the bill it that the husband of a preress in her own was omitted by the copying clerk. The armories have only been kept going by a transfer of the fund provided for arming the mi-

It is stated that in anticipation of the defeat of the Army bill before Congress, a regby Gen. Ward B. Burnett and other officers deney, have and enjoy the attributes of roywho served in the Mexican campaign.

The steamer Ariel, of whose safety we have heard, will be taken to Liverpool, for repairs. By the accident she met with, by the Senate the propriety of considering the of \$30,000. The accident happened during a heavy gale, during which she lay twenty cabin half filled with water, and was near being lost altogether. The conduct of the captain, officers and crew was highly commendable.

The Baltimore American says, it is evident that it has been determined by the supporters of the Administration to connect Kansas and Minnesota, and make the admission of one into the Union as a State, derend upon the other, the object being to keep out the Minneseta Senators, who are known to favor Dauglas' enabling act, until Kansas is admitted with the L-compton Constitution --This policy was substantially avowed in the Senate on Monday.

A lvices from Richmond are not favorab'e, at this time, to the passage of bills aiding he had not yet been able to do, in conscthe great lines of internal improvement in the State. To neglect them, altogether, w uld be false economy. We do not desire alditional burthens upon the people; but to suffer the railroads to remain as they are, or clamor for their pay, and never rest until to go down, would assuredly bring additional the right of any Territory in the condition

The speech delivered before the Coloniza-Cragin, of N. H., read a paragraph from the tion Society, at its late annual meeting, by Globe, stating that the expenditure for print- Rev. Philip Slaughter of Va., has been pullished in many papers of the State, with commendation. Mr. S. is one of our best men; cost of printing the Pacific railroad survey, able, patriotic, and sincere-a christian gen-

> In Front Royal, Va., on Tuesday morning last, Wm. Martin, a young man of about seventeen years of age, took an axe and cut himself severely in the head, throat and one of his feet, and had he not been arrested would have killed himself. His recovery is considered doubtful, being very badly burt.

telligent correspondent accompanying the The Washington Union has an appeal to

The New Orleans Picayone has a very in-

the Democracy, asking them to "come up" to regard to Kansas, and to support the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompt n Constitution.

The Constitution adopted by the people of Oregon, preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State, has been presented to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Line, and referred to the Committe on Territories

The dead body of the wife of Preston S. Turley, of Kanawha county, was found on the 25th ult. io Coal river, with a rote around her waist and a large rock tied to the other end.

The residence of Charles R. Slaughter, near Lynchburg, was burned down, on Friday night last. Loss \$4,000. Part of a valuable library was consumed.

Bethany College, Va., will be rebuilt during the present year. It will be larger and negative. more convenient than the old one, which was lately consumed by fire.

The Union thinks that Mr. Stanton, with very good intentions in Kansas, "got a little muddled" whilst out there, by the noise and | tion of the bill.

confusion. The letter of "Il Segretario" (Edward Wm. Johnson, now of St. Louis.) to Horace Greley is in the happiest vein of the writer. The

letter will amuse the reader. We learn that the Hon. Henry Winter Davis has declined delivering the address tefore the Literary Societies of the University

The important debate in the Senate on Monday, a sketch of which we copy from the National Intelligencer, will arrest attention.

There are more copies of German new:papers printed and circulated in the United

The Army.

In the course of Mr. Houston's speech, in the Government; the navigation laws of the the Senate on Monday, on the Army Bill, be United States; the existing duties on imports alluded in disparaging terms to the West and the expediency of a gradual repeal of Point Academy, saying that graduates from that Institution were often promoted over the heads of old and well-tried veterans, and arguing that it was a bar to honorable military ambition on the part of civilians. He advecated the raising of volunteers, as being preferable to regulars, and not more expersive. Some years ago four regiments were raised, the expenses of which were probably like the twenty millions of dollars deficit in the treasury. What have they done?women and children. Such conduct reflects He could see no reason for identifying the little credit upon civilization. It would be case of this Territory, to whose admission better to treat the Indians like men and ele- there is no serious of jection on the part of vate them, than to deceive and rob them, and any one, with that of Kansas, respecting endorse all his sentiments and actions. He justice to them and you will need no stand-

ing army on the frontier. laws for the government of any portion of he intended to move at the proper time, name argument against connecting the fortunes of ority—what right have I or the professors To strike out all after the enacting clause enough, let them be amended. There are of the bill, and insert a substitue to the effect that the Presid nt for the purpose of et- a direct decision upon all questions which forcing the laws of the United States, main- came before him, and to vote upon each actaining peace with the Indian tribes. and cording to his convictions of duty in the prenot "to fly to others we know not of." The protecting our citizens on the routes of emi-Colonization Society opens a plan superior to gration to the Territory of Utah, and to be prognestics and threats directed against the employed only in said Territory, be and is permanence of this Union as a means for hereby authorized to call for and accept strengthening the force of argument on the the service of any number of volunteers not floor of the Senate. This was an omin uexceeding 5,000 in all, officers and men, who sign of the evil times upon which we are may offer their services, to serve for twelve fallen; but he thanked God that the Union months, unless previously discharged, and lives in the hearts of the Propie, and could

"King Albert."

The Court (London) Circular thinks the time is come when the Prince Consort's position should be "rectified," and that be should receive the style of King. It informs its readers that "his right to that style does not rest with the volition of Ministers or with the pleasure of the people. It is the law of England since the days of Henry VIII. right shall, if he has issue by her, be tenant by courtesy of her barony, earldom, &c .-This rule, it is said, applies not by right, but 'by grace,' to the spouse of the reigning sovereign; but the law of grace is just as potent in a question of this nature as is the law of right. It is clearly within the personal preiment of volunteers is about to be organized rogative of the Sovereign to order and comin New York, to offer their services in the mand that the Consort of the Crown shall, Mormon war. They are to be commanded it all such things as title, place and precealtv.

Debate in the Senate, Feb. 1. Mr. Gwin endeavored to call up the Pacifi: Railroad bill, while Mr. Douglas urged upon

the breaking of the shaft, other damage, and bill of the Committee on Territories, provithe detention, her owners will sustain a loss ding for the admission of Minnesota into the Union. Upon the question of precedence, raised by these separate motions, a desultory and four hours in the trough of the sea, had her animated debate sprang up, which was pro-

tracted to a late hour-the discussion being participated in by Messrs. Stuart, Green, Firzpatrick, Douglas, Mason, Wilson, Bayard, Hale, Brown, Crittenden, and others. Messrs, Green, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Bay ard, and Brown, argued against the immemediate consideration of the application

made in behalf of Minnesota, though the grounds of their several objections were not

Mr. Green thought it proper to wait until the census of Minnesota was complete, in order that the number of Representatives to which she would be entitled in the popular branch of C mgress, might be accurately ascertained.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, as a member of the Committee on Territories, desired a postponement of the question to afford him an opportunity of reading the report of the committee, which quence of sickness.

Mr. Bayard thought it premature to hasten the consideration of the Minnesota case, as he felt constrained to raise in limine a constitutional question which was of the most important and delicate nature. He denied of Minnesota to assume the prerogatives of State by proceeding to the election of Senators. This question he was not the first to It had been debated by the Senate f 1796, and decided in the negative. Since that day a contrary rule may have obtained. but he felt that the only salety of the country was to be found in a strict construction of the Constitution in this as in all other

Mr. Mason and Mr. Brown argued against immediately entertaining the application of Minnesota, on the ground that Kansas in a few days would, in like manner, be suing for admission into the Union. Mr. Mason thought it possible that both a political necessity and a political propriety might arise for coupling the two cases of Minnesota and Kansas, and he, therefore, did not desire to act upon the former until the surroundings of the latter had been clearly ascertained There was a time when the admission of new States into the Union, whatever their local institutions, had been hailed with universal delight. He hoped that time had not passed: but if the application of Kansas should disclose the unwelcome tacs, the mind of the whole country would be enlightened on the subject. For himself, at least, he preferred to postpone the case of Monnesota until it should be ascertained whether any necessity might arise for uniting her fortunes with hose of Kansas.

Mr. Brown concurred in opinion with Mr. Mason, and intimated that the anxiety of "Republican" S nators to hasten the consideration of Minnesota's claims, might spring from a desire on their part to secure two more votes against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. For himself, he preferred to test the latter question before the Senate with its present constituents, and he gave it as his opinion, that a refusal to admit Kansas as a slave State, accompanied by the admission of Minnesota as a free State, when the principles that should govern the two cases are the same, would be a signal for the dissolution of the Inion. If Kansas was to be rejected, let Minnesota be rejected also, and the people of

Mississippi would not complain. Mesers. Douglas, Wilson, Hale, and Critenden, argued in favor of proceeding immelistely to consider the claims of Minnesota, and replied to the objections urged in the

Mr. Douglas admitted that the census returns had not been received from seven counties in the Territory; but as those returns would in all probability be received before any vote was taken on the measure, their non arrival was now no bar to a considera-

Mr. Wilson alluded to the fact that thirty thousand votes had been cast by the people of Minnesota in favor of their Constitution, and only five hundred against it. The Legislature of the inchoate State was now in session, enacting laws which proceeded from men elected under the pending Constitution, but which were signed by the Secretary of the Territory-thus creating a confusion of jurisdictions which it was important to remove without delay. The case of Minnesota was in no way connected with that of Kausas; but if Senators could not determine how they would vote upon the claim of the former until the attitude of the Republican misority was ascertained with respect to the latter, he felt authorized to assure them in advance that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton fraud would be resisted by every expedient within the rules of the Schate.

Mr. Hale desired to direct the attention of the country to the observations of Mr. Mason, who, he thought, had signified a determination to oppose hereafter the admission of any and every free State, unless the pretensions of the Lecompton Constitution should be allowed to pass unchallenged. If that determination was adhered to, it was apparent that this Union would never embrace more than thirty-one States.

Mr. Crittenden spoke earnestly in favor of an immediate consideration of the Minnesota bill. He thought it too late to raise the question suggested by Mr. Bayard. Long and established precedent had authorized the Territories to anticipate, in the way Minnesota had done, the rights of State sovereignty. complicate the admitted claims of the one fessors of the University, but to his own con-Mr. Wilson gave notice of an amendment very fact of such a contest was rather an him back to Congress by a triumphant mathe two Territories in their common applica- to go behind this judgman;" mises. He deprecated in eloquent terms the dely the threats of those who employed it as a mere make-weight in excited oratory.

The earnest utterances of the speaker drew forth a spontaneous expression of applause from the crowded galleries; where, bowever, it was soon voluntarily checked in respect for the decorum of the Senate. Without coming to any vote upon the

question, the Senate adjourned at 4} o'clock.

Irish Emigration.

The Kilkenny, Ireland, Journal says: For the last few months persons who left this city as emigrants have returned to their old employments in Kilkenny, and caution their neighbors against venturing to America at present. Several members of the tamilies of those who have leit our city have fallen victims to American fever. The story of desolation and death which these poor emigrants relate is fearful, and we hope it may serve as a caution to others to turn their rook of the old country.

Facts in Political History.

We affirmed on Saturday, that Mr. H. W. Davis was in no just sense, responsible for the election of Mr. Banks, as speaker of the House of Representatives. We maintained further that this result was brought about solely by the course of seven Democrat three of whom were representatives from the South. In proof of our allegation on this point, we subjoin the following extract from an article in the Lynchburg Virginian, which gives a brief and accurate history of the matter-showing conclusively that the eletion of Banks was resisted throughout by the Whig and American members, and that he would have inevitably been defeated but or the adoption of the plurality rule, which was passed by the votes of seven Democrats Indeed, the adoption of this rule was first proposed by a Democrat-Mr. Smith, of Tenssec-and then passed by Democratic votes. But here is the Virginian's article, which we here re-rublish merely by way of refresh ing the memory of our readers: - Richmond

"We know it is frequently asserted that he is responsible for the election of Mr. Binks to the speakership of the last Congress. We undertake to say that no such fact appears from the record, and no such conclusion can e sustained by contemporaneous events. -It will be recollected that, for two months the House of Representatives was engaged in a futile effort to elect a Speaker. The rule was that a majority should elect—and neither of the three parties had a majority. But the Black Republicans had a much la: ger number than either of the others-and bout tied both of the others combined .-From this statement it will appear that the adoption of the plurality rule-that is, that the candidate baying the highest number of votes should be declared Speaker-would be essarily result in the election of a Black R oubliean. That party knew this very well and consequently, for six weeks preceed ng the election, they made an effort almost every day, to have the plurality rule adopted.

Mr. Davis, in company with every other member of the House of his party, except Mr. Bayard Clarke, of New York, invaria my voted against the plurality rule-and hat the reasons why the Americans voted against the plurality rule may be made perfectly apparent, we quote the remarks of one of the leading members of that party, Mr.

Prippe, of Georgia: 'I speak for myself,' said Mr. Trippe.

and I believe I speak for nineteen-twentieths of t e members of the party with whom am acting in the House, when I say that the adoption of the pigrality rule will result in he election of Mr. Banks. We tell you be forehand what will be its effect. We will not agree to the adoption of the plurality principle, and then be told that we must take he responsibility of the election of Banks, because we could have voted for the Democratic candidate under the operation of that ru e. The gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Clingman,) told the House this morn ing that he intended, by offering this plurality rule, to force us to vote for the Democratic candidate, or take the responsibility of electing the gentieman from Massachu-etts .ir, that is a principle of driving under pressure which he will never be able to acemplish. He will never be able to force us into the ranks of the Democracy by any such means. If you force a collar round my neck, will fight to the death before you shall put upon it the inscription 'My Dog."

'Mr. Trippe also said: 'Every member of this House knows-they have been told it again and again by members of every part; and I, sir, as a member of the American party, now repeat that information to themthat the plurality rule will result inevitably in the election of Mr. Banks. "This occurred on Thursday, January 31st.

On Saturday, the 2d day of February, the plurality rule was offered by Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, a Demograt! He called the previous question on it so as to cut off all debate, and refused to let any amendments be offered. On the final passage of the resolution—the vote being 113 to 104—how does the record stand? Seven Democrats voted or it, and but one single American-Mr. Bayard Clarke, of New York. These seven Democrats were Messrs, Clingman, of North Carolina, Herbert, of California, Hickman, Pennsylvania, Jewett of Kentucky, Kelly, New York, Smith, of Tennessee, and Wells, of Wisconsin. Everybody will see at once that but for Democratic aid the pluraity rule would never have been adopted, and Mr. Banks never would have been Speaker. They will further see that the Americans had no part or lot in the adoption of that rule, except in the case of Clarke, who was hall Black Republican any way. Mr. Henry Winter Day's vote stands recorded in the negative, as it had always previously done on every similar proposition.

Now, Mr. Davis was in no way responsible for the adoption of the plurality rule -Was he responsible then for its consequenes? The consequences had been foretoldand Mr. Trippe, in behalf of the party, had protested against the dragooning to which they were to be subjected. Now on the final vote between Aiken and Banks, we are free to say that we would, ourselves, have voted or Aiken. But was there any obligation on the part of Mr. Davis, or any other American thus to vote? None whatever. What did he do then? He voted for neither Banks nor Aiken-but for Fuller, the candidate for whom be had been voting all the time. His conduct was such as to say, "you have thought proper, gentlemen, to adopt the plurality rule against my steady opposition .-Having adopted it, you must now take care of the consequences, and not hold me respor-

sible. Sauce qui peut." "This was the conduct of Mr. Davis with regard to the Speakership.' A correspondent of the Richmond Whig.

writing on this subject say :: - "I am not the champion of Mr. Davis, nor do I pretend t owes his responsibility not to me or the prowith the contested merits of the other? The stituents. They have endorsed him and sent

But what has Mr. Davis done to meri the indignity sought to be put upon him His opponents say be (an American) refused to vote for Aiken (a Democrat.) and that by reason thereof N. P. Banks was elected Steaker. Well, what if he did-is this au unpardonable sin? Did not Mr. Aikin of S. C. at the last Congress, offer a resolution of thanks to Mr. Banks for his taithful discharge of the duties of speaker, and did not the bulk of the Democratic party vote for it? Has not Mr. Orr since been endersed by an election to the speaker's chair of the House of Representatives by the votes, among

others, of the Virginia delegation? Rienmond invited Mr. Davis to speak to her people, in the last canvass, after he had given the obnexious vote. If the people of Richmond could receive him as an honored guest and listen to his elequent address, how is it that he is unworthy of the countenance of the professors of the University? Are they sounder than the population of Rich-A VIRGINIAN. mond?

Direct Foreign Trade,

HON. WM. BALLARD PRESTON'S MISSION. The Norfolk Argus makes the important and gratitying announcement, that the mission of the Hon. Wm. Ballard Prest in, in behalf of the Virginia and Western Railroads, has been

Mr. Preston has succeeded in making arrangements with the Paris & Orleans Rail-Virginia. - Rich. Dispatch.

Letter to Horace Greeley.

amiss: for you know you are an extraordinaertainly the worst, newspaper in the world. kindly yours, Notedy abler-nor more generally in the wrong-than it is your genius and your hatpiness to be. You are a non-combatant, and yet exait Burlingame, the duelist; you would ang not even murderers; but would shoot very pro-slavery man; you execuate cudgels in the Senate house; and adore Sparpe's riles in the house of God; the World's Peace Society has no member more zealous; while you blow every coal of needless strife, and are a perfect fire brand to your own country: you are horrified that nations should, though now enlightened by "The Tribune," still be so brutal and so absurd as to fight each other; and you are keen for a civil, nav a service war! Methicks that, for so inordinate a philauthropist, you are somewhat bloody. How is it that, with so good and tender a heart, as I know you to carry in your bosom, you can so make yourself "topful of direct couclty?" If nest, I will swear you; can I say consistent? You are a patrict-to such a pirch that you will tear your country to pieces and deluge it in mutual gore: you are a virtuous man-could you do hait as much harm if you were a viliain? You have great talents, none can deny it; yet what do s it devise, except errors the most *flagrant? You are ingenious and astutbeyond measure: but to what end a subtlety which has eagerly adopted and propagated every insane notion that has been rife in our day-uch as Fourrierism and other torms the community of labor, of lands, of goods, of households, of wives and of progeable tipping; or physical and social Equali- next week. y and A na gamarion; or Kossuthism and inervening Non-intervention; or Higher Law and Nuthfigation? Indeed, your capacious creed has, at one time or another, embraced everything that was incredible, everybody's fore them. revelations, except God's; so that, if you it can only be because even Millerism is a quasi, and Mormonism an adulterous kind semi-Christianity. Had the prophet of the former preached that the coming conflagration of our globe was to be not Fire but Rum, you would have been a flaming con vert of combustion; nor could even you compound Jo Smith's theory of a multiplicity of wives with your own conjugal faith of none at all. Free Love and Polygamy are contrafictions beyond even your capacity of conounding o posites, and being at once a Conlidationist and a Number.

Now, my dear Greeley, you are, as every ne knows, a sort of grand collective kink o everybody's crotenets; an universal embodiment of all those new fangled vagaries of pinion, that go by the popular name of the sms; while I, wreigh that I am !- believe in not one of them, except that single one which you reject-Patriotism. I seand to partly a recent notion, a new found truth of any sort; you swear by them all. In Polties, Morals, Religion, I hold fast to the old, the tried; and have a horror of all the new discoveries that you and yours are daily making. I am no philosopher, a very poor onelar torophict, and so little a lover of the oppressed, that I pity no people who can be made slaves. Through some moral or mettal obliquity, I equally dislike the agitators of the North and those of the South, the Freedom-strickers and the Fire-enters. know it is a foolish prejudice; but for my life I can't belp looking upon all you Dis unionists, of which ever section, as tarred with the same stick. It boots but little how oppositely people may reason, when they come, no matter how, to the same wicked conclusion. The logic mislikes me, that should lead to a haster; nor do I care up which post (Northern and Southern) of the

turned off at the top. For my own part, I am a poor timerous creature at the best. Had I your courage at | Loss \$100,000. diving into the very lowest depth of all questions, I would, upon every occasion, like you, souse heading into that well, at whose ethermost profound Truth (according to ancient report.) lies whelmed and in soak; and f I aid not, in every instance, plack her out, t should at least not be for lack of bringing | 000 up, on my pate, half the mud at the bettom. fling about me, as signs of my investigations and samples of my discoveries. But not being a fish, I dread plunging over head and ears, when I have ferra firma to stand upon; and, not being a low, it likes me as ittle to soar with you as to rink with you am not flighty enough to mount the empyrean with you, a political aeronaut, and go a ballooning after your Higher Law. Go seek it in the moon, if you will; 'tis the lik-lies place for it; since, by old repute and according to the poets, the limbo is there in which stray fancies, lost wits, and whatever has been exploded down here, are laid up in lavender. Call a Convention of the Spirits there; or ask old Welsh Glendower to do it; for he, you know, said he could call them. while Hotspur admitted it, and only doubted if they would come. If they don't, then is sue, through the Tribane, your gubernato ial writs for the Legislative Assembly of Lanarians. Of course, they must take your paper up there, as all moonstruck folks do. ere below. Well, let them meet at the next full moon; and, before it changes, enact their Higher Law into a supreme sublumary ode, for not only your own jurisdictionthe North, the South, and this narrow terrestial sphere-but the Spirit World entire, supernal and infernal. That done and the New Dispensation of law mode tangible by ositive, definite and downright legislation. ur courts, our statutes, our Constitutions will, of course, succumb, and be superseded and dissolved. But until then, do not expect the like. For so long as you shall not, by direct command, have repealed all our old legal notions, how are we not to follow them? lonsider a little: to do so may not hur! you, since as it strikes me, you do no enormous deal of thinking, but no considering at d -- onsider even if you be a smaller God, that God himself required not submission to his Ten Commaniments, until Moses, his put lisher, had enrolled them upon stone -Ascend, then, your cludy Mount Smar of the Tribune, and thunder down to us your edicts in an intelligible wise. So long as the light of your law shall share within the dark lant rn of your own under-tinding only, you must expect none save yourself to

I said I had a proposal for you, and that it was an extraordinary one. As such, it repaired some preface. For princes go not to ofer with each other, without sending a ursuivant ahead. Mine is to say to you

Feet and head are not more each others antipodes than you and I. Never did two sersible, honest men differ more-for our disparity is of tastes and habits, as well as f doctrines; is even physical. You are pale, dark; you are lymphatic, I, sanguine; you flax-baired, I was chesnut; you are herbivorous, I, omnivorous; you drink water, I, wine, if I can get it; you are long, I, short; you are slow, I, rapid; you spraddle in bull skin boots, I trip it in moroeco pumps; your breeches stay at the knees, mine are to my heel-; your vesture is the horror of tailors, your block of hatters; mine, the delight of both; you are Northern and sectional; I. Southern and national; you think all black sholy columns. Try to be civil and plea- whole county.

sant. I am always so. You must pay me My DEAR HORACE: - I have a proposal for | well for making you attractive, for nobody you; an extraordinary one; but, therein not gets my le ters for less than ten dollars a piece. Besides, I senerate the plan of car- free negroes of this commonwealth ry person. You edit, perhaps, the best, and rying on war at the enemy's expense. Ever questions of immense importance, and IL SEGRETARIO.

Telegraphic Despatches.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- A letter from George Saward, esq , Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, dated at London, January 15. says: "Our arrangements here for the completion of the work we have in band are progressing satisfactorily, and I trust and elieve that our next attempt will be crowned with success. The machinery is being overhauled, under the direction of British and American engineers, and experiments will be carefully tried before sailing next time. with a view to meet every known or anticipated difficulty. The Euglish Government has again granted us the use of ships, and he manufacture of new cable to supply the place of what was lost, is going on satisfacorily. It is at present intended to take out 2 800 miles of cable, being 300 miles more than was thought sufficient last time."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1 .- A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank was that the removal of such a number held here this afternoon. The report of the directors presented a sad condition of atfairs. Among the collaterals were notes of the firm of Allibone & Brother (of which the President was a member) to the amount of \$120,000, of which \$12,000 only was discounted by the directors. Alibone, however, volunt ers the assumption of this debt -Notes of the Hempfield Railroad for \$289, 000 are also among the collaterals for money toaned without the authority of the Board .--Many other similar transactions are also by; or Mesmerism and Clairvoyance; or mentioned in the report, which recom-Bloomerism and Vegetarianism; or Woman's mends an assignment. Resolutions to this in the Scate, and have lived within it all Rights and Free Love; or Spiritualism and leff of were considered and postponed until

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The cabinet is holding an extraordinary council this morning, having for the first time an authenticated copy of the Lecompton Constitution be-

The President special message to accompawere not a Millerite, and are not a Mormon, ny its transmission to Congress is already prepared, but it may not be communicated till

A number of Missourians to the number of about 50, who are temporarily in Washington, this morning paid a visit of courtesy to the President who for a short time absented himself from the Cabinet, to give them au-HARTFORD, Feb. 1 .- John W. Seymour,

Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford county Savings Association, left town on Saturday, and it has been ascertained is a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000 or more. The money has been lost in stock and other speculations. Seymour is also President of the Mercantile Bank, which does not Sr. Louis, Feb. 1 -- Messrs, Calhoun, Cato,

Carc. Henderson, and several others from Kansas arrived here vesterday, en route for Washington. They state that the Democrate State ticket, is elected, and that the Democrats have one majority on joint ballot in the PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1 .- All the tickets for

the performance of Don Giovanni, at the Academy of Music, to-night, were sold early this morning, some at a premium of \$5. It will be repeated on Wednesday. NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .-- The weekly state ment of our city Banks shows an increase

4 \$1,700,000 in loans; \$444,000 in specie; \$33,000 in circulation; \$1,399,000 in nominal deposits, and \$931,000 in undrawn NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- The Empire City.

from Havana, with dates to the 26th ult., has arrived. A lvices unimportant.

ROME (GA) Feb. 1 .-- On Friday Norton's gallows-tree 1 am to climb, in order to be store. Exchange building, dry goods, groceries, law, doctors' offices, Southern printing office, and the whole square was destroyed.

> ALBANY, Feb. 1 .-- A verdict has been rendered in the Circuit Court against Dr. Townsend, of Sarsaparilla tame, for \$104,000 in favor of the heirs of Reuel Clapp. Dr. Townsend was bondsman for the Howard trustee estate, and suit was brought to recover \$80,-

Arrest of a Whole Car Load. An evening or two since, a dispatch was reseived at Cambridge, Ohio, on the Central that much ability and energy were exampled the control of the control Ohio Kuilroad, from Columbus, announcing o the Mayor of the town that there were two counterfeiters upon the train which would pass there in the evening, and directing him to secure their arrest. The dispatch set forth that one of the counterfeiters had whiskers and the other one had not. Accordingy, when Capt. I. H. Morrow's train came along, the constibulary force of the village, operating upon the explicit and comprehenave dispatch aforesaid, and backed by an making and issuing of bills by unc army of good citizens stationed upon the partnerships and associations in the l plasform, boarded the cars and commenced a of Columbia, and declaring that con search for whiskers and smooth faces, and in less than three minutes every stranger on the train was under arrest. One benevolent looking gentleman, indignant at the idea of that said sections are not now in lorce being thus interfered with, said with great dignity, "Sir I am a Senator of Ohio."-That game's been played out," answered the constable, "haven't you got whiskers?" The Senator saw that circumstances were against him and submitted. Another drew | tion than five dollars." revolver and threatened to send the whole to their long homes. Some raved, some swore, and in the mid-t of the general confu- portion of the consideration, was void. sion, the engine sported and the train moved off. The officers were carried to the next station, where they left the train and their prisoners. This is related to us as a bona fide transaction, but we think it needs confirmstion. -- Wheeling Intelligencer.

Internal Improvements of Virginia. So far as we have been enabled to arcertain, there is little disposition on the part of that State, and no recovery could be the present Legislature, to make any exten- | thereon. sive appropriations to works of internal improvement; and for the irrefragable reason that the financial condition of Virginia, in common with that of the whole country, we might almost say the whole world, does not permit it. There is, however, a very wide difference between a prudent abridgment and principal, and not the agent, must an over-mutious curtailing of appropria- such loss, tions. The one involves a true, the other a false economy. It is one thing to save money by guarding against extravagant expenditure, and quite another thing to attempt to signatures, which were not the sail conomize by such excessive caution as to ose the principal, as well as the profits of that which has already been expended .-Therefore, while we highly approve the poliev of refusing at present to make any appropriations for works not yet commenced, or large appropriations for those that have been begun but are so far from completion as still to lean heavily upon the helping hand of the State, we would at the same time counsel a judicious provision for such works as are already sufficiently advanced as to promise a speedy and rapid remuneration, with the aid of a moderate additional amount of money from the Commonwealth .- Rich.

A Populous Town

Oxford precinct, in Johnston county, Kansas, which at the previous election returned seventeen Lundred votes for the pre-slavery the United States on account of this candidates for members of the Legislature, at the recent canvass, returned two thousand should be free, I, that half the whites are two hundred votes for the democratic State unworthy to be so. Let us, then, each ticket, showing an increase of five hundred road Company, to run four steamers between champion, in the Tribune, his opposite ideas! voters in two months. Gov. Walker says has ordered from his brother Dantan, as serve as a caution to others to that the has ordered from his brother Danian, and cling to the boughts from emigration, and cling to the Viscola Bish Disaster. The contest will enlive your often melanther there are not four hundred inhabitants in the ments for the vestibule of his honse, two

The Free Negro Bill The bill now pending in the Legis

for the removal or sale into slaver command the calm and dispussionate eration of that body, and of the jet large. From what we know of its tron we are decidedly and inflexibly opposiits becoming a law. And the reasons opposition we shall here only bint at elaborate. In the first place, as a question ;

policy and expediency -as a question

litical power-this bill is deserving

severest condemnation. Apart from ; that it will require money, and a great ir, to effect the removal proposed, and time too, when neither the State nor the ple are in a condition to incur need pense, what would be the inevitable the removal of the free negroes of the monwealth, as a matter of State policy political power? There are probable less than eighty thousand free perso color within the limits of the State of nia at the present time. Let them all moved out of the State, and is it not population would greatly diminish the tical power of the State in the halls of gress? Would it not be equivalent. to the loss of about one member of Canan Equivalent to the loss of about one of part of the political strength of Virgin the House of Representatives? And consideration of no importance in the of the advocates of the bill now peuling We submit it to them for their calm and rious reflection. This bill, too, is inhuman and barba-

The free negroes of the State were born

days. Their local attachments are acas those of the whites-and to rules unnecessarily sunder the ties which them to the little spots they call their be would be a harsh and an unchristian acts deserving the anathemas of the whole we Though indolent and thriftless, this eaour population are inoffensive and harmthe instances of viciousness being altege exceptional. Besides, in many ports the State they are at times exceedingly venient and useful to the white-being only laborers to be procured by many w during harvest time, and other periods wo the pressure of labor is upon the mech and the small farmer. In short these negroes for the most part, are orderly well behaved, obedient to the whitelooking upon the whites as their superior ways, and most generally as their goard and masters. Why, then, disturb then Why force the alternatives of removaslavery upon the whole of them, because few of them may be vicious and difficu control? Faithfully execute the law in gard to them, as it now stands-increase you choose, the restraints of that law, no just complaint, we undertake to say. ever be heard-with exceptional cases regard to the free negro population a Commonwealth.

But if any thing is to be done-if the absolute or urgent necessity for some to be done in regard to them-we a infinitely prefer their being sold directly slavery, as a far more bumane and method of disposing of them than ; removal. But we see no necessity for thing being done at all, except to put them such needful and salutary restrain may be thought best for them and sales the whites. We trust, therefore, that abominable and atrocious bill, now pent in the Legislature, will never become a We trust that there is yet justice and manity enough in the Virginia Legislan to say nothing of political policy and pediency, to arrest a measure so impr PITT-BURG, Feb. 1 -The Banks of this and ill-advised in all the aspects in while can be viewed. To enact it into a law be to impress upon the character Commonwealth an indelible stain, disits political power, and inflict the gree and cruelest injustice upon a class of population towards whom we should stud in the attitude of guardians and protest - Rich. Whig.

Washington Circuit Court.

The long-pending suit of Smithson, Satur & Co. vs. Wm, Mann, was given to the on Friday, and a verdict rendered for dant under instructions from the couis understood that it will be taken " appeal to the Supreme Court. It in this case by the contending couns each side, producing more than a sec animated struggle. For plaintif Ma Davidge, Ingle, Magruder, Chilton Carrington; for defendant, Messrs. and Gillet.

The principal points ruled by the were :-

1. That the 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32 tions of the act of 1817, which founded thereon, or securities taken the were void, were repealed by the act of extending the charters of sundry banks.

2. That under the restraining law of 1838, it is unlawfu! to issue or paroffer to pass, in this Instrict, by any indiual, "any note, eneck, draft, bank bill any other paper currency, of a less denum

3. That a contract made in this its where such paper formed the whole at no recovery could be had moon it.

4. That where a contract was made made here, and to be executed in New 1 the consideration of which was to circul that State bills as money, whether of or small denominations, issued by at a tered association, partnership, or without being specially authorized such contract is prohibited by the six

5. That where an agent was emply circulate bills for a percentage, if he ed the business as a prudent man was duct the like business for himself, and ensues by the non-payment of notes with might take in the course of such busine

6. That if the jury should find the " evidence presented in the cause to (it being all in writing except the controversy,) it did not present a car tling the plaintiffs to recover .- Union

A Virginian in Paris. A letter from Paris to the New York has the following. A sale is soon to take place in Paris

furniture belonging to Mr. Parke Cu-

Virginia. This gentleman who lived

years in a modest apartment of the Fat et. Honore, in this city, had but one -that of collecting portraits of Wash and Lafayette. He has collected, it 1,176 portraits-engraved, hthograps bronze, in plaster or in bust, on foot, in all forms and in all shapes. Mr Custis, who is now a sexagenaire, is " relation of George Washington, and t of George Washington Parke Custie, deceased. [Not so] He has retu

Mr. Custis intends to return here to up all his portraits and leave with them his new residence -that of his late fell -at Bridge Creek. At the same time sal statues in marble of his two great head